

REMARKS

Claims 8 – 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, and 34 – 35 are pending.

Claims 32 and 33 have been cancelled. Claims 34 and 35 have been added. Claims 8 – 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 27 have been amended. No new matter has been added. Reexamination and reconsideration of the present application are respectfully requested.

In the August 24, 2006 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 8 – 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, and 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishna (WO 01/05086) in view of Johnson et al. (US Patent No. 6,754,755). This rejection is respectfully traversed in so far as they are applicable to the presently pending claims.

Claim 16, as amended, recites:

A method of decrypting an encrypted packet received by a computing system, comprising:

receiving said encrypted packet from a network and transferring said encrypted packet to a host memory;

issuing a decryption command to a controller;

specifying an interrupt latency value to the controller, the interrupt latency value being based on a number of bytes of the packet upon which an action has been performed;

transferring said encrypted packet to said controller;

converting said encrypted packet to a decrypted packet; and

transferring said decrypted packet to the host memory; **wherein an interrupt is asserted after the interrupt latency value has occurred and before the decrypted packet has been transferred from the controller to the host memory.**

The Krishna reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the method of claim

16. The Examiner states that the Krishna reference discloses the “raising of an interrupt”, but does not expressively mention the “assertion of the interrupt.”

Specifically, the Examiner points to pages 26 and 20 as disclosing the raising of an

interrupt. (*Office Action, page 3*). Page 20 of the Krishna reference discloses only software code identifying that an interrupt is asserted upon match to a specific entry. (*Krishna, page 20*). Page 26 discloses that an interrupt is raised during input processing. (*Krishna, page 20*). Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claim 16, as amended, distinguishes over the Krishna reference because the Krishna reference does not disclose **specifying an interrupt handler latency value to the controller, the interrupt latency value being based on a number of bytes of the packet upon which an action has been performed, wherein an interrupt is asserted after the interrupt latency value has occurred and before the decrypted packet has been transferred from the controller to the host memory.**

The Johnson reference does not make up for the deficiencies of the Krishna reference. As noted by the Examiner, the NIC of the Johnson reference determines an approximate latency period and asserts the early interrupt after the expiration of the delay time. (*Office Action, page 10*). Specifically, the Johnson reference discloses that the time from when an interrupt is asserted as compared to when the processing logic handles the interrupt is called the interrupt latency. (*Johnson, col. 9, lines 10 – 12*). The delay time is determined by subtracting the interrupt latency from the packet transfer time. (*Johnson, col. 9, lines 35 – 37*). This is not the same as a method of decrypting an encrypted packet received by a computing system including **specifying an interrupt latency value to the controller, the interrupt latency value being based on a number of bytes of the packet upon which an action has been performed**, as is recited in claim 16, as amended. In contrast, the delay time calculated in the Johnson reference is based on the device's interrupt latency and a

packet transfer time from the NIC to the system memory and not on a number of bytes of the packet upon which an action has been performed. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claim 16, as amended, distinguishes over the Johnson / Krishna combination.

Independent claims 8 and 22, both as amended, recite limitations similar to claim 16. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 8 and 22 distinguish over the Krishna / Johnson combination for reasons similar to those discussed above in regard to claim 16.

Claims 9 – 13, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 34, and 35 depend, directly or indirectly, on claims 8, 16, and 22. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 9 – 13, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 34 and 35 distinguish over the Krishna / Johnson combination for the same reasons as those discussed above in regard to claim 16, as amended.

Claim 18, as amended, recites:

The method of claim 16, wherein said interrupt handler latency value is based on a specific number of bytes that have been transferred to the controller from the host memory and the interrupt is asserted after the specific number of bytes have been transferred to the controller.

Claim 18, as amended, distinguishes over the Krishna and Johnson references. The Krishna reference does not disclose the calculation or utilization of an interrupt handler latency value so the applicants respectfully submit that claim 18, as amended, distinguishes over the Krishna reference. The Johnson reference does not make up for the deficiencies of the Krishna reference. Although the Johnson reference discloses that a delay time elapses before assertion of an early interrupt, there is no disclosure that the delay is based on the specific number of bytes that have been transferred to

the controller from the host memory, as is recited in claim 18. In fact, the Johnson reference teaches away from the language of claim 18 because the Johnson reference is disclosing calculating how long it takes for the hardware to respond to an interrupt and subtracting that time from how long it takes to transfer the packet from the NIC (akin to claim 16's controller) to the host memory. In other words, the Johnson reference is based on how long it takes to transfer a packet from the controller to the host memory and not the other way around (host to controller), which is recited in claim 16. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claim 18 further distinguishes over the Johnson / Krishna combination.

Claims 10 and 24 recite limitations similar to claim 18. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 10 and 24 further distinguish over the Johnson / Krishna combination for reasons similar to those discussed above in regard to claim 18.

Claim 21, as amended, further distinguishes over the Johnson and Krishna references. Claim 21, as amended, recites:

The method of claim 18, wherein said interrupt is asserted before the encrypted packet is completely transferred to the controller.

Neither the Krishna reference nor the Johnson reference discloses the assertion of an interrupt before the encrypted packet is completely transferred to the controller. The Krishna reference does not disclose when the interrupt is asserted and the Johnson reference discloses that the interrupt is asserted at a time when the decrypted packet is being transferred from the NIC (which akin to the claimed controller) to the host memory. Claim 21 recites asserting the interrupt before the **encrypted** packet is completely transferred to the controller, not before the decrypted packet is sent from the

controller to the host memory. Accordingly, claim 21, as amended, further distinguishes over the Johnson / Krishna combination.

Claims 12 and 35 recite limitations similar to claim 21. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 12 and 35 further distinguish over the Johnson / Krishna combination for reasons similar to those discussed above in regard to claim 21.

Claim 19, as amended, distinguishes over the Johnson and Krishna references.

Claim 19, as amended, recites:

The method of claim 16, wherein said interrupt handler latency value is based on a specific number of bytes being decrypted in the controller and the interrupt is asserted after the specific number of bytes have been decrypted in the controller.

Claim 19, as amended, distinguishes over the cited references. As discussed above, the Krishna reference does not disclose the calculation of an interrupt latency value. The Johnson reference does not disclose that an interrupt latency value is based on a specific number of bytes that have been decrypted in the controller, as is recited in claim 19, because the Johnson reference is directed to calculating a delay time for asserting the interrupt based on a response time to an interrupt assertion and a packet transfer time. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claim 19, as amended, further distinguishes over the Johnson / Krishna combination.

Claims 11 and 25 recite similar limitations to claim 19. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 11 and 25 further distinguish over the Krishna / Johnson combination for reasons similar to those discussed above in regard to claim 19.

Claim 34, as amended, further distinguishes over the Krishna and Johnson references. Claim 34, as amended, recites:

The method of claim 16, wherein said interrupt handler latency value is based on a specific number of bytes being transferred back to the host memory and the interrupt is asserted after the specific number of bytes have been transferred to the host memory from the controller.

As discussed above, the Krishna reference was does not disclose calculating an interrupt handler latency value. Accordingly, claim 34 distinguishes over the Krishna reference. The Johnson reference does not make up for the deficiencies of the Krishna reference. The Johnson reference, as noted above, discloses that an interrupt is asserted after subtracting how long it takes to have the interrupt asserted from a packet transfer time. This is not the same as asserting the interrupt after the specific number of bytes have been transferred, as is recited in claim 34, because the Johnson reference is disclosing a timeframe when the interrupt is asserted and not that an interrupt is asserted after a certain amount of bytes have been transferred. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claim 34 distinguishes over the Johnson / Krishna combination.

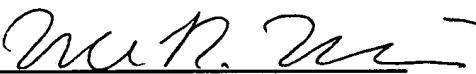
Claims 13 and 27 recite limitations similar to claim 34. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 13 and 27 further distinguish over the Johnson / Krishna combination for reasons similar to those discussed above in regard to claim 34.

Applicants believe that the foregoing remarks place the application in condition for allowance, and a favorable action is respectfully requested. If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at the Los Angeles telephone number (213) 488-7100 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance should the Examiner believe that such a telephone conference would advance prosecution of the application.

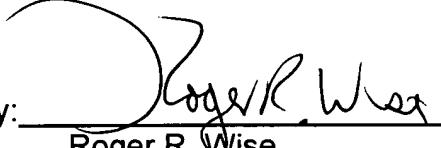
Respectfully submitted,

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